1: Petrullo E-3 (1933-34) 1939 SS19 Yaruro SS19

123 342 We camped on a large wind-swept beach on the Capanaparo and waited there for Landaeta. While waiting I made visits about the country, seeking out Yaruros wherever I could find them. In one nearby group I noticed that unlike most of the Yaruros, these had built permanent shelters, constructed similarly to the houses of the ranchers. However, there was one significant difference. With true Indian logic, they had left the walls open at the bottom, so that the wind could sweep through the house and keep it cool and free from insects.

791 One morning we embarked to visit a group led by Pablo Reyes, being on an island in the Orinoco, at the mouth of the Capanaparo. Pablo Reyes had been described to us as a very old and very wise man. Borrowing a small dugout, we set out to visit him, traveling mostly by night. On our way we saw and heard a great deal of [311] animal and bird life, for the lower part of the river was less hunted by the Yaruros than the upper part. On the banks we saw numerous tracks of the cats, we saw many capibaros or "chiguires" and we were often serenaded by the roar of the howlers.

133 Our entrance into the Orinoco was dramatic. We were catapulted out of the swift waters of the mouth of the Capanaparo and staggered about among the powerful cross currents and eddies at the confluence of the two rivers. The east wind made travel no easier, as it was blowing a gale. On the far side of the Orinoco were the hills of Guiana, rough and jagged, with gnarled vegetation, and dark patches of jungle growth. There were several islands of odd shape, and one of them, about halfway across the Orinoco, was the Linda Bara, to which we made our way.

177 Encamped on this island we found Pablo Reyes' band and a number of "Racionales," that is, "civilized," Venezuelans of the llanos, who during the dry season take to living like the Indians, except that they clutter their shelters with civilized equipment. The result is that their houses are infested with parasites of all kinds. However, they too live upon crocodiles, turtles, and the eggs of the latter.

311 237 This portion of the Orinoco is, in late March and early April, the gathering ground of both Indians and Racionales. The region teems with turtles. By common agreement, stretches of the beaches where the turtles are known to gather in large numbers are not hunted until April, at which time the people dig up thousands and thousands of newly laid eggs out of which they make an oil for export. The [436] center for this commerce is the little settlement of La Urbana, originally a Capuchin mission established about 1750.

791 Like Landaeta, Pablo Reyes had also learned of my coming, and was ready for me. He too is a shaman, and delights in speaking to a sympathetic listener about religious themes, of his conception of

1: Petrullo E-3 (1933-34) 1939 SS19 Yaruro SS19

516 The Yaruro generally paddles sitting down in the bot-
502 tom of the canoe on several cross sticks without any back rest or any foot rest on which to brace himself. To one not accustomed to such a position it is clumsy and painful, and easily fatiguing. The paddler's stroke is short, quick, and choppy, like that of many South American tribes in Brazil.

SHELTER

362 Yaruro shelter is the simplest thing in the world. Nothing simpler could be devised. Shunning the forest and camping only on the open beaches by the river, the shelter is devised for two purposes—to protect the family from the winds, the insects, the sun,
● 342 and in the rainy season from the rain. They make, therefore, a variety of shelters. The camp shelter for daytime in the dry season consists of branches thrust vertically into the sands. If there are any persons about camp during the day, which there are generally, they will sit in the shade of these branches, moving around them as the sun changes its position in the sky. At night they dig holes in the sand and lie in them, protecting themselves from the winds by a shelter of branches or basketry at the head. These shelters, however, must allow a certain amount of wind to come through in order to prevent the gathering of large swarms of insects. Sleeping in holes in the sand, they keep warm, since the dry winds make it quite
361 chilly at night. All of the Yaruro in the Capanaparo are too no-
364 madic to build better shelter than the types described, since they stay in one camp only a few days, generally two or three. They move about so much, both for the lack of game in the area and the refuse that accumulates around camp, even though the vultures can always be seen feasting upon the remains of crocodile and turtle. The Yaruro are aware that if they stay too close to such piles of refuse they may become infected.

101 However, the Yaruro living on Linda Bara, the islands at the
361 mouth of the Capanaparo, have such an abundance of food that they
342 make somewhat more permanent structures. This consists generally of a low hemispherical structure covered with palm leaves which reach to about 2 feet from the ground, leaving the interior open to the winds, but even these structures are abandoned in a few weeks because of the insect life. This is the type of structure that is employed during the rainy season when life becomes more sedentary.

POTTERY

317 At certain places along the banks of the Capanaparo the proper
323 clay is found for pottery. The type preferred is whitish in color. Generally a small quantity of yellowish red clay is mixed with it.

1: Petrullo E-3 (1933-34) 1939 SS19 Yaruro SS19

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2

3

1. Branches thrust into the sands form Yaruro shelter against sun and wind. All the possessions of this family, with the exception of bow and arrows which the hunter has taken with him, are scattered on the ground. They consist of an iron pot, a piece of cloth, several baskets, a hammock, and a water jar. 2. Yaruros prefer to sleep half buried in the sands, both for warmth and protection from insects. During the day young children are put to sleep in hammocks. 3. During the rainy season, or when a site is occupied for more than several days, the Yaruros may build structures such as the one shown in this picture.

[End Plate 4]

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Table I

Statement of Observations on Habitation Types

●342
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No. [1]		Dates of Observations	TYPE I	TYPE II$_1$ a	TYPE II$_1$ b	TYPE II$_2$ a	TYPE II$_2$ b	TYPE III
1		25-28 Aug. 47		●				
2	a	29 Aug. - 3 Sept. 47		●				
	b	30 June 49; 5-6 July 49	★	●				
	»	22 Oct. 49; 3 Jan. 50	☆	o		■		
3		3-4 Sept. 47; 30 June 49		●				
4	a	5 Sept. 47; 5 July 49		●				
	b	5 Sept. 47	★					
	c	5 Sept. 47		●				
5		6 Sept. 47; 20 Oct. - 17 Nov. 47		●				
		24 Oct. 49; 1 Jan. 50		o		■		
6	a	6-7 Sept. 47; 20 Oct. - 11 Nov. 47		●				
	»	11-17 Nov. 47		o				▲
	b	4-5 July 49; 24-30 Oct. 49		●				
	»	30 Oct. 49 - 1 Jan. 50		o				▲
7		24 Oct. 40 - 1 Jan. 50		●		■		▲
8		31 July 47; 8 Sept. 47	★					
		19 Oct. 47	☆			■		
9		11 Sept. 47	★					
		17 Oct. 47	☆			■		
10	a	11 Sept. 47; 17 Oct. 47; 4 July 49			◗			
	b	12 Sept. 47	★					
	»	15 Oct. 47	☆					
11		12-13 Sept. 47	★			■		
		15 Oct. 47	☆			■		
12		14 Sept. 47	★					
		24-26 Feb. 48	☆					▲
13		14 Sept. 47	★					
14		15 Sept. 47	★					
15		5-6 Mar. 48; 5 Apr. 48; 12 Apr. - 5 Mar. 48	☆				◆	▲
		2-3 July 49	★					
16		4 Mar. 48; 23-24 Apr. 48; 27 Apr. 48	☆				◆	▲
17		16 Sept. 47	★					
		13 Oct. 47; 25 Apr. 48	☆				◆	
18		16 Sept. 47	★					

1. Number of communities corresponding to those on Map 2.

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361

Nos	Dates of Observations	TYPE I	TYPE II 1 a	TYPE II 1 b	TYPE II 2 a	TYPE II 2 b	TYPE III
19	16 Sept. 47 13 Oct. 47	★ ☆			■		
20	13 Oct. 47	★					
21	17 Sept. 47 13 Oct. 47	★ ☆			■		
22	12 Oct. 47	★					
23	17 Sept. 47 12 Oct. 47		● ○		■		
24	2-3 July 49	★					
25	5 Apr. 48; 11 Apr. 48 2 July 49	★ ★					
26	6 Apr. 48	★			■		▲
27	6 Apr. 48; 11 Apr. 48	☆					▲
28	6-7 Apr. 48; 10-11 Apr. 48	★					
29	7 Apr. 48; 10 Apr. 48	☆			■		▲
30	7-10 Apr. 48	☆	○		■		▲

HABITATION TYPE	I	II 1 a	II 1 b	II 2 a	II 2 b	III
Observed occupied	★	●	◓	■	◆	▲
Observed unoccupied	☆	○	◠	□	◇	△

HABITATION TYPES

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I. Upright house with rectangular base, sometimes oval, three to four meters wide by five to seven long and three to four high, without walls, and covered with a roof of straw or palms with two sloping sides, open at one or two ends and which protects from rain. It is built on the hard ground of high banks which the floods of the rainy season do not reach.

II. 1 a. Small low hut, hemispherical (a man cannot stand erect in it), without walls, and covered with a palm roof which protects from rain. It stands on the soft, sandy ground of dunes and high shores out of reach of floods.

II. 1 b. Small low hut (a man cannot stand up in it) with an oblong base, without walls, and covered with a roof of palms with two slopes which protects against rain. It stands on the soft, sandy soil of dunes and high shores out of reach of floods.

II. 2 a. Same type as II 1 a but standing on the lower shores freed by a drop in the water level.

/113 cont./

342 II. 2 b. Same type as II 1 b but standing on the lower shores freed by a drop in the water level.

III. A shelter of the same height as the type II huts, formed of several leafy branches which protect only from the sun's rays. It stands on the sand of the low shores freed by a drop in the water level. This shelter is sometimes only a type II hut covered with several palms.

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Table II

Habitation Types by Community and according to the Months of the Year

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No. of the Community	Rainy Season						Dry Season					
	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
1	☆	☆	★	☆	☆							
2	★ ●	★ ●	☆ ●	☆ ●	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□
3	●	o	o	●	o							
4	☆ o	☆ ●	☆ o	★ ●	☆ o							
5	o	o	o	●	● ■	● ■	■	■	□	□	□	□
6	o	●	o	●	● ▲	● ▲	▲	▲	△	△	△	△
7	o	o	o	o	● ■ ▲	● ■ ▲	● ■ ▲	● ■ ▲	□ △	□ △	□ △	□ △
8	☆	★	☆	★	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
9	☆	☆	☆	★	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
10	☆ D	☆ ◗	☆ D	★ ◗	☆ ◗							
11	☆	☆	☆	★ ■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
12	☆	☆	☆	★	☆	△	△	△	▲	△	△	△
13	☆	☆	☆	★	☆							
14	☆	☆	☆	★	☆							
15	☆	★	☆	☆	☆	◇ △	◇ △	◇ △	◇ △	◆ ▲	◆ ▲	◆ ▲
16	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	◇ △	◇ △	◇ △	◇ △	◆ ▲	◆ ▲	◇ △
17	☆	☆	☆	★	◆	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◆	◇
18	☆	☆	☆	★	☆							
19	☆	☆	☆	★	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

5:Le Besnerais--8 E-5 (1947-1950) 1954 SS19 Yaruro SS19

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No. of the Comm.	Rainy Season						Dry Season					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
20	☆	☆	☆	☆	★							
21	☆	☆	☆	★	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
22	☆	☆	☆	☆	★							
23	○	○	○	●	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
24	☆	★	☆	☆	☆							
25	☆	★	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	★	☆
26	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆ □ △	☆ □ △	☆ □ △	☆ □ △	☆ □ △	★ ■ ▲	☆ □ △
27	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	△	△	△	△	△	▲	△
28	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	★	☆
29	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	□ △	□ △	□ △	□ △	□ △	■ ▲	□ △
30	☆ ○	☆ ○	☆ ○	☆ ○	☆ ○	□ △	□ △	□ △	□ △	□ △	■ ▲	□ △

HABITATION TYPE	I	II, a	II, b	II, a	II, b	III
Type observed occupied (Table I)	★	●	◗	■	◆	▲
Type presumed resulting from the extension of the type observed occupied	☆	○	◗	□	◇	△

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342 ●
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Corrections: Put all the white signs of the table and its legend in grey.

Community No. 1 -- Replace all the signs for Type 1 (stars) by the signs for Type II 1 a (circles).

The extension was made in the following manner:

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A type observed during the months of the rainy season (June to September) was extended to all the months of this season and for that which follows it (October), that is, for half of the transition period, rainy season-dry season.

/115 cont./

342 A type observed during the months of the dry season
361 (December to April) was extended to all the months of this season as well as that which precedes it (November) and that which follows it (May), that is, for half of the transition period rainy season-dry season, and all of the transition period, dry season-rainy season. The intermediate type is actually not reconstructed during this period as the Yaruro reinstate their winter huts immediately after the first serious downpours.

When a type has been observed only during the months of the transition period the months of the rainy season if it was a winter type, i.e., I and II 1 a or b (communities 7, 20, and 22) and for all those of the dry season if it was an aestival type II 2 a or b and III (communities 8, 9, 11, 19, 21 and 23).

In communities 16, 27, 29, and 30, the rainy season type was only observed occupied during the dry season.

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162 Each community is comprised of ten to 30 individuals
621 including children (average: 17.9), distributed in one or
342 several habitations of which the type varies according to function and the nature of the terrain and the season (1).

[132]
[133]

1. The Venezuelan llanos are huge savannas furrowed with watercourses running west-east and bordered with a corridor of forest, narrow but dense; they have a tropical climate characterized by two seasons: a rainy season, winter (June to September), during which the rivers overflow their beds and flood the savanna, and a dry season, summer (December to April), during which the latter become dry in part, uncovering long sandy shores.

342 The first type (I) is an upright house with a rectangular base (sometimes oval), three to four meters wide by five to seven long and three to four high, without walls and covered with a straw or palm roof with two sloping sides, open or closed at one or two ends and protecting from rain. It is built on the hard ground of high banks that the floods of the rainy season do not reach..

The second type (II) is a small, low hut (a man cannot stand in it) with a round base (II a) or oblong (II b), also without walls and covered with a roof of palms, either hemispherical (II a) or with two sloping sides (II b), protecting from rain; it stands on the soft ground of sand dunes and shores raised above the flood level (II 1), or shores freed by a drop in the water level (II 2).

/116 cont./

342 The third type (III) is a shelter of the same height as the preceding hut; sometimes it is only one of the type II huts covered over with some palms; it is composed of leafy branches designed for protection against the sun's rays, and it stands on low sandy shores which are no longer covered by water.

342 361 The first type (I) and the second built on a sand dune or a shore out of reach of floods (II 1 a or b) are those which the Yaruro use in the rainy season, when the rivers overflow their beds and flood the savanna.

As soon as the water level begins to drop, these winter quarters are abandoned for the huts of the second type, but built on low shores (II 2 a or b), the roof of which protects them from the rain that still persists. At the height of the dry season, when the latter ceases to fall and only protection against the sun is necessary, they use the third type (III) which they install, approaching nearer to the water, on the sand which the dropping level of the river has newly freed.

With the return of the first rains they follow this same process in reverse, but skipping the transitional type, that is, directly reinstating their winter habitations.

[648] The most widespread winter habitation is type I. In winter, type II is only found in exceptional cases; it is present in nine communities (of which three also have type I) out of 30 when type I is temporarily nonexistent or unusable: destroyed and not reconstructed (its construction /117/ requiring time and manual labor and the adult men often being absorbed in the quest for daily food) or placed under an interdict by the Venezuelan peasants, as in the case of the communities of the lower Capanaparo where the Yaruro, accused of having stolen livestock, were driven from their winter habitations on the banks and forced to install themselves outside the domain of the Llaneros, i.e., on the sand dunes which border the river.

Concerning type II built during the transition period, it may sometimes be kept throughout the entire dry season (communities 2, 5, 7, 15, 16, 26, 29 and 30). As for type I, it

/117 cont./

342 361 may also be used, but rarely, throughout the year (communities 25, 26, and 28).

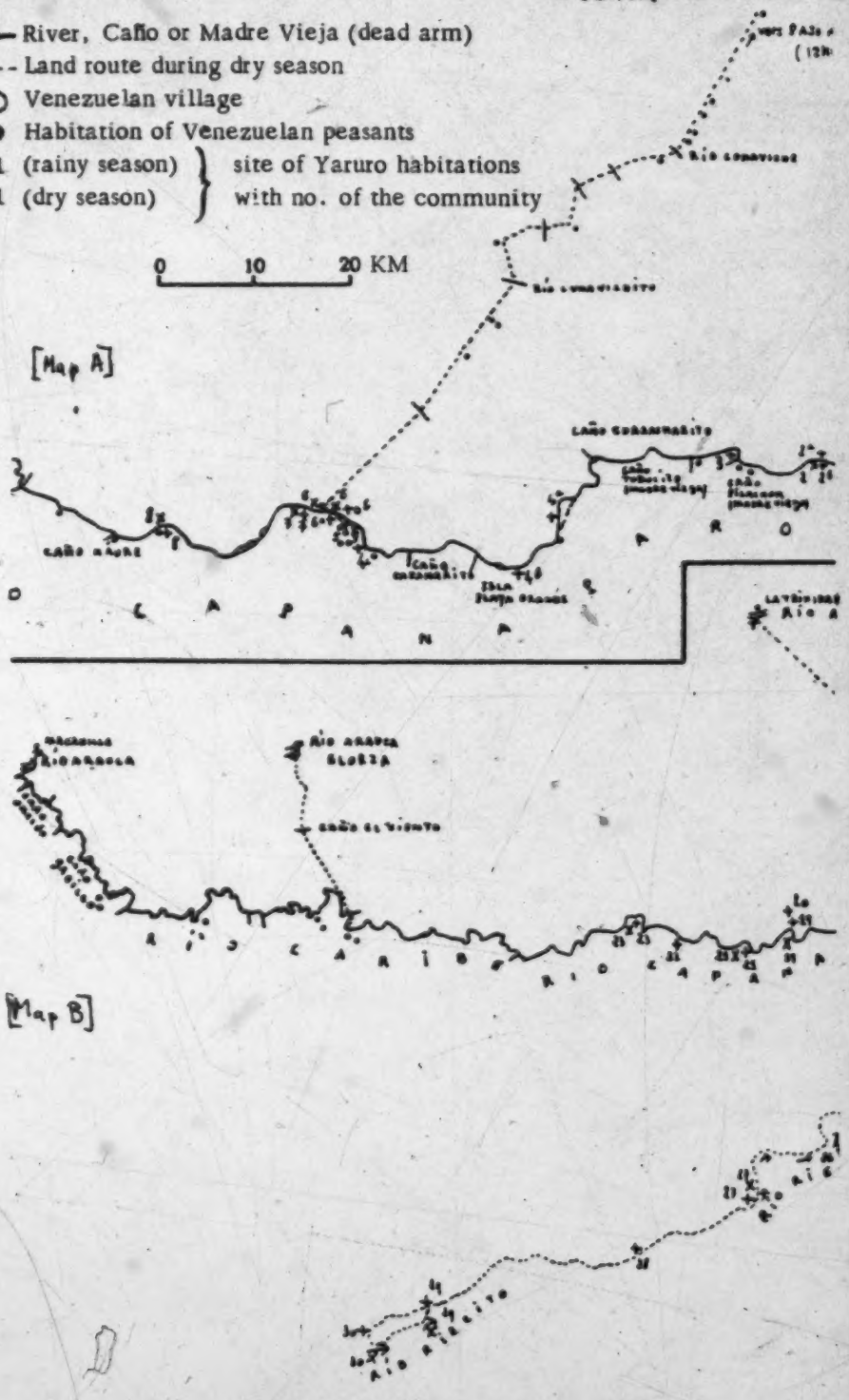
The type I house is a house that lasts for several years, whereas the small huts (II) and the shelters of boughs (III), either dismantled by the wind or carried off by the rising water in each new rainy season, must almost always be reconstructed the following year.

The winter habitations of a community are always grouped (the dispersion of those of communities 4 and 10 is provisional), whereas the huts and camping shelters of the seasonal changes and of the dry season are sometimes dispersed (one, two, or three huts) on shores located around the winter village.

[396 464] In addition, if the Yaruro spend the entire rainy season in the same place and lead a sedentary life at this time, during the dry season and even during the transition period between the two seasons, they move their encampments from one place to another on the same shore or from one shore to another, with the intention of either drawing nearer to water or of reinstalling themselves on sand which is clean and not encumbered with refuse, or in order to be closer to a hunting, fishing, or work place (construction of a monosylic canoe or employment on a Venezuelan farm at dry season jobs).

Let us add in conclusion that on the Capanaparo, between the Orinoco and the Riecito, all the permanent winter habitations with one or two exceptions are located, or were, in the case of the lower Capanaparo, on the southern bank. The cause of this situation seems to be the configuration of the terrain: the southern bank at this place is in general more elevated than the northern bank and hence better shielded from floods.

5:Le Besnerais--19 E-5 (1947-1950) 1954 SS19 Yaruro SS19
Venezuela SS1


River, Caño or Madre Vieja (dead arm)
Land route during dry season
Venezuelan village
Habitation of Venezuelan peasants
+1 (rainy season) } site of Yaruro habitations
×1 (dry season) } with no. of the community
0 10 20 KM
[Map A]
[Map B]

Map 2. Yaruro Territory

Venezuela SS1

V
102
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Y
102
133
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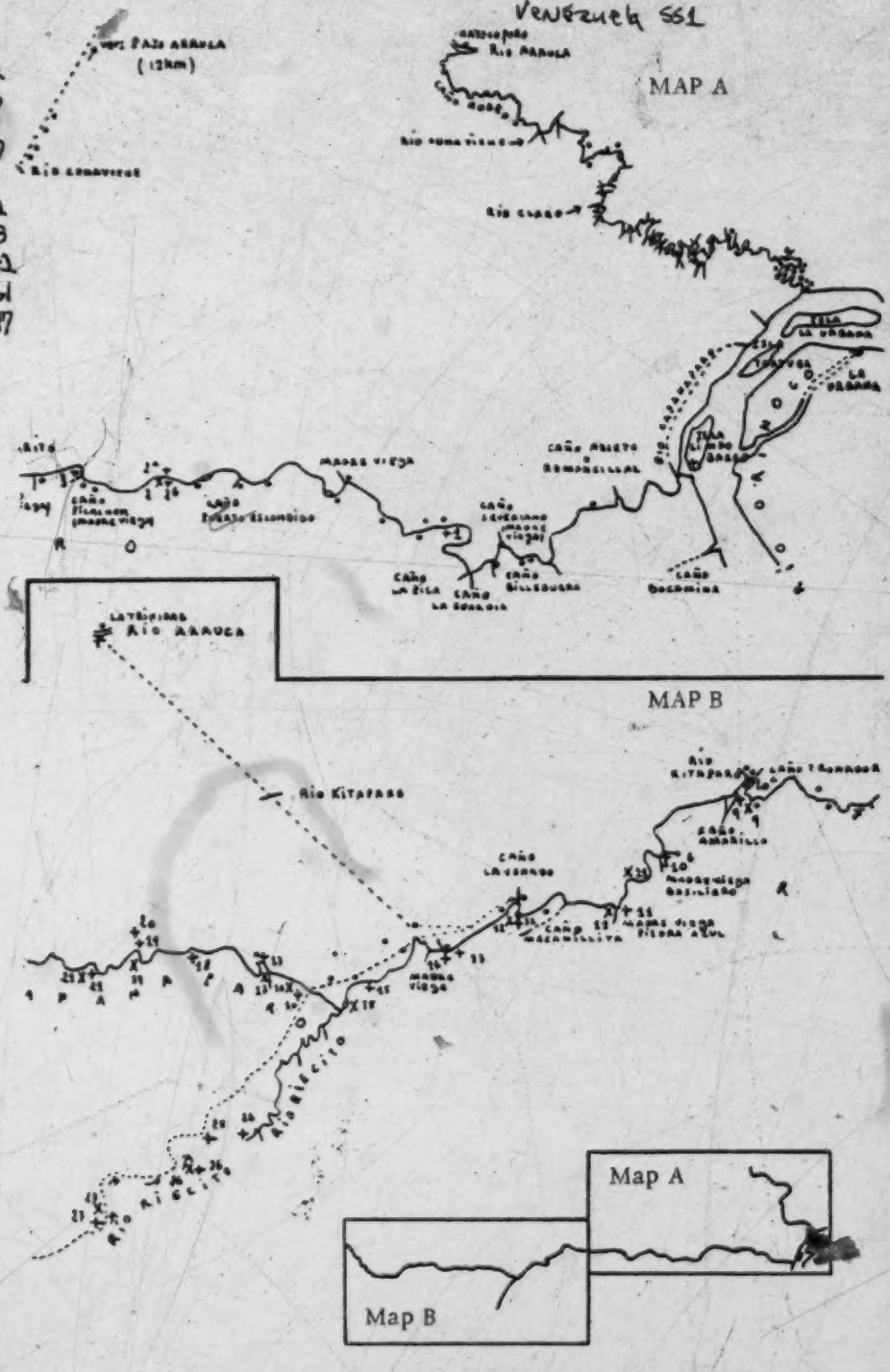

Author's correction: In MAP B, the first Yaruro community on the Capanaparo after the mouth of the Riecito should be 16 instead of 10.

/12 cont./

budare (24), of tinaja (25), etc...which are found there are

24. Dish to cook flat manioc cakes, in Venezuelan.

25. Jar, in Venezuelan.

from the Otomaco women. But they often came this way--sometimes to dance or to buy canoes--to meet with the ancestors of the Yaruro of today. Like the former they were themselves good people. Yaruro and Otomaco each spoke in their dialect, which they mutually understood, which was not difficult. "Today," he added, "not a person remembers it."

Their relations must even have extended further, since they married among themselves without any obstacle /13/ placing itself in the way. Itiai in fact approved of these unions, as opposed to those with other Indians, the Piquero and Taparito included, Pedro Ramón Camacho specified, or with the Racionales, of which he disapproved.

They fed themselves, it appears, not only on fish, tortoise, deer, and vegetable produce grown in the conucos, but also on guiriguiri duck (26), a bird little in demand among the

26. Venezuelan name of the Dendrocygna automnalis.

present Indians because of the fishy taste of its meat. In addition, like the Yaruro, they appear to have lived in round huts built on the dunes, practiced a ball game, and made their pottery with the same technique and not with the aid of basketwork molds, contrary to what the remains with basketwork impressions which abound in the region where they apparently lived would lead us to suppose.

/14 cont./

O 115 361 In 1949 Catalina still had three brothers, Ramón, Pablo, and Nicolas, and a sister, Guadalupe. The first brother was living on the island of Fraile in the Orinoco--his existence had been confirmed for us by a trader of the Orinoco--and the two others in San Fernando in Apure, where they were employed in the firm, Casa Hermanos Vivas. The sister was also living in San Fernando. All four had been born in Los Caballos, whereas Catalina, older than they, had first seen the light of day on the Orinoco at a time when, no doubt, the Otomaco were still living along the river. According to our informant, Pedro Ramón Camacho, in addition to these five survivors, an old Otomaco woman, also Racional like the others, was living at Lucero, a farm situated on the right bank of the Capanaparo, at the time of our investigations. Finally, according to another source, some Otomaco still existed at this same time in Colombia on the banks of the Meta.

Y 128 III. Complementary observations on the habitat of the Yaruro (28)

28. See "infra" IV List...36.

The observations made are reproduced on the two tables which follow. They are summarized for certain communities in the notes below:

Y No. of the community

● 342 361 2a This community No. 2 is initially located (No. 2a) on a dune of sand and earth swept by wind and relatively little assailed by mosquitoes. It has five habitations of type II 1a. The chief's habitation is to the west; the others are spread out along the same line toward the southeast. The shaman's habitation is the one in the middle. The fourth from that of the chief of the community appears to be reserved, according to the latter, for children and for passing guests.

Y [485]

103
114
●342
361
551
622
631

6:Le Besnerais--13a E-5 (1947-1950) 1962 SS19 Yaruro SS19

I. STATEMENT OF COMPLEMENTARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMMUNITIES OF THE YARURO (29)

29. For date of observations, location of communities on the Capanaparo and Riecito rivers, and description of habitation types, see "infra" IV List ...36.

No. of Comm.	Name of Chief	Name of Site of Comm. dur. Rainy Season (Winter)	Habitations Enumerated under Each Type Observed (30)					Remarks on Sites
			30. For the period of use of each type see "infra" IV List...36.					
			Type I	Type II 1 a	Type II 1 b	Type II 2 a	Type II 2 b	Type III
On the Capanaparo River:								
1	Carlos José Delgado, then, after his death, his wife Severiana.	Santa Ana		2				According to Vicenzo Petrullo's (31) investi- 31. See "infra" IV List...32. gations, the community was called Las Mercedes and was located near the Venezuelan farm of the same name.
2	José Ladema	a) Lagunota abandoned for:		5				Same community as Petrullo's Lagunota (31). 31. See "infra" IV List...32. which was situated beside the Venezuelan farm of Piedra Azul.
	or Juan Esteban Bellac (in the absence of the former)	b) Potrerito	x (32)	x		x		
		32. "x" indicates unenumerated habitations.						
3	Adán Matute	Potrero Grande		4 to 6				The summer encampment located on a shore and not observed is called San Luis.

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●342
361
551
622
631

No. of Comm.	Name of Chief	Name of Site of Comm. dur. Rainy Season (Winter)	Habitations Enumerated under Each Type Observed (30) 30. For the period of use of each type see "infra" IV List...38. Type II	Type II 1 a	Type II 1 b	Type II 2 a	Type II 2 b	Type III	Remarks on Sites
4	Marcelio Castillo	3 sites occupied simultaneously: a) Guascharaca		2					
		b) Agua Linda	2						
		c) Médano Alto		1					At the time of the observations (29), the site [29. /See footnote 29 above./] had only one type II 1 a habitation, temporarily occupied by one ♂, 2 ♀, and 2 children who were to return to Guascharaca.
5	Ramón Beltrán	Médano Alto		5		5			
8	Pedro Ramón Camacho (33)	a) Guamacho abandoned for:		3 to 4				x	
	His actual authority over Ramón Beltrán is contested.	b) (island opposite it)		3 to 4				x	The island was later abandoned for a site farther upstream.

33. The underlined names are those of higher chiefs (in Spanish: capitán mayor) with greater authority than the other chiefs (in Spanish: capitán menor). This authority generally extends to the neighboring communities sometimes directed by a capitán menor and grouped together on this table by wavy lines.

6:Le Besnerais--13b E-5 (1947-1950) 1962 SS19 Yaruro SS19

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361
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631

No. of Comm.	Name of Chief	Name of Site of Comm. dur. Rainy Season (Winter)	Habitations Enumerated under Each Type Observed (30)							Remarks on Sites
			30. For the period of use of each type see "infra" IV List...36.							
			Type I	Type II 1		Type II 2		Type III		
				a	b	a	b			
7	Ezequiel Padrón	Merecurito		x		x		x		
8	Ramón Jesús Caravajal (named by the Venezuelans) (34)	Magdalena								
	34. "Named by the Venezuelans" means that he was designated or confirmed as chief by a representative of the Venezuelan authorities.									
		or Caravajal	2			x				
9	Antonio Perasa (named by the Venezuelans and not recognized by the Yaruro)	San José and San Luis	3			x				The winter habitations are invisible from the bank. The summer encampment located on a shore is at San Luis.
10	José Carmen Garcillo	2 sites occupied simultaneously								
		a) Santa Rosa			1					
		b) Caño Amarillo	2							

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No. of Comm.	Name of Chief	Name of Site of Comm. dur. Rainy Season (Winter)	Habitations Enumerated under Each Type Observed (30) 30. For the period of use of each type see "infra" IV List...30						Remarks on Sites
			Type I	Type II 1 a	Type II 1 b	Type II 2 a	Type II 2 b	Type III	
11	André or Juan Pío (subordinate of Bernardino Agustín Lopez, surnamed Venado —see community no. 15)	Puec El Robo (briefly occupied)	x			x			
		then simultaneously Vuelta Mala 1 and Vuelta Mala 2	x			x			
12	Santo Romilio Lopez (named by the Venezuelans)	Chaparal or (Vuelta Mala) or (Barranca)	2					x	The type I habitations are located 400/500 m. from the bank.
13	Jacinto Lopez father of the preceding (named by the Venezuelans)	El Rosario	1						The community is located near a forest and a spring of clear water coming from the savanna.
14	Judo Arcaya	Manguito	1						
15	Bernardino Agustín Lopez surnamed Venado; also has authority over André or Juan Pío (see comm. no. 11). (no doubt named by the Ven.)	El Caibose	2				1	1	The summer encampment is located on an island downstream from the mouth of the Riecito.

G:Le Besnerais--13d E-5 (1947-1950) 1962 SS19 Yaruro SS19

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No. of Comm.	Name of Chief	Name of Site of Comm. dur. Rainy Season (Winter)	Habitations Enumerated under Each Type Observed (30) 30. For the period of use of each type see "infra" IV List...38.						Remarks on Sites
			Type I	Type II 1 a	Type II 1 b	Type II 2 a	Type II 2 b	Type III	
16	Ramón Diaz	El Ceibote	3				5	3	The type I habitations are located about 300 m. from the bank.
17	Castillo	La Gavinera	5				x		
18	Simón Pacheco	Merecurito	1						
19	Simón Pacheco	Argentina	3			x			
20	Billegas	Argentina	x						The habitations are located on the savanna far from the bank.
21	Billegas	Garici	1 to 2			x			
22	José Lopez (named by the Venezuelans)	Matacaballo	3						The habitations are far from the bank.
23	Eloy	Monte Zamuro (La Patilla)		x		x			

6:Le Besserais--13e E-5 (1947-1950) 1962 SS19 Yaruro SS19

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No. of Comm.	Name of Chief	Name of Site of Comm. dur. Rainy Season (Winter)	Habitations Enumerated under Each Type Observed (30) 30. For the period of use of each type see "infra" IV List...38. Type I	Type II 1 a	Type II 1 b	Type II 2 a	Type II 2 b	Type III	Remarks on Sites
On the Riecito River:									
24	?	?	2						The habitations are located about 200 m. from the bank.
25	Cecilio (Cecilito)	Manguito	6 to 7						The habitations are located 1 km. 500 from the bank. They are surrounded by mango trees.
26	Felipe (Felipito)	?	2			1		1	
27	Jerdaimo	?	x					x	The summer encampment is set up under some trees.
28	Gregorio	?	1						
29	José Blanco	?	2			3		1	
30	Luis	?	4	1		5		8	

6:Le Besnerais--13o E-5 (1947-1950) 1962 SS19 Yaruro SS19

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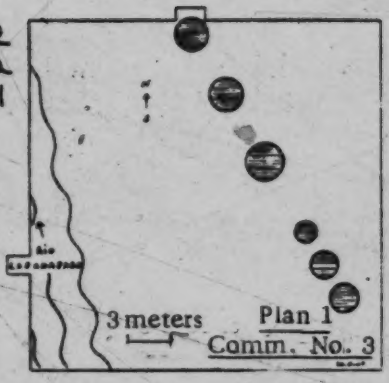

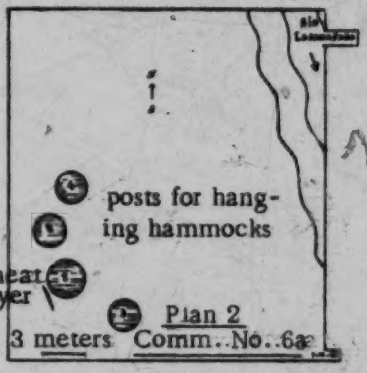

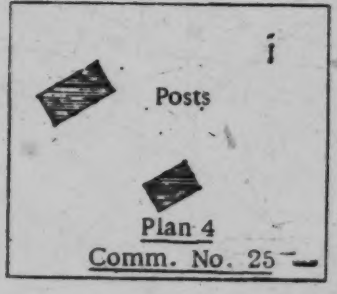

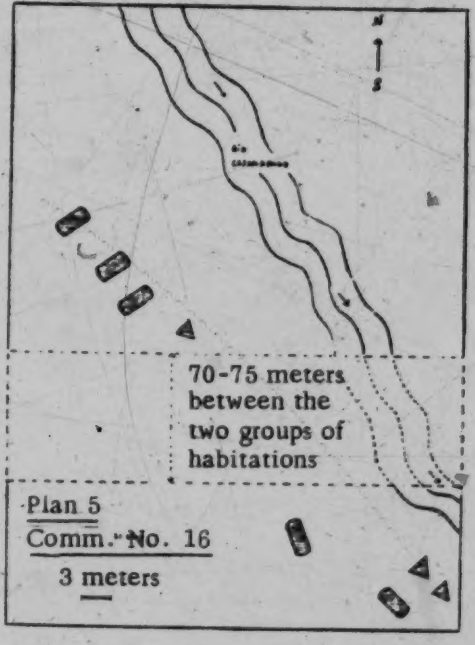

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3 This one has six type II 1a habitations laid out, at the end of our observations, along the bank as plan No. 1 shows.[1] At the beginning of our observations the habitation of the chief -- and at the time shaman -- of the community was located to the side and approximately 100 meters to the east of the other habitations.

5 Community No. 5 formerly formed one and the same community, No. 7. It was created at the beginning of our observations by Ramón Beltran, who no longer wanted to accept the authority of Pedro Ramón Camacho, capitán mayor.

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6a and b In each of its successive sites -- (a): a sand dune on the right bank of the Cápanaparo about 30 meters from the water and (b): a sandy shore on the island facing it -- the community has no permanent shape except for three type II 1a habitations (plans No. 2 and 3). The fourth, shown on plan No. 2, was built by the inhabitants of community No. 8 for a temporary stay. Habitation No. I, for the chief and shaman of the community, is larger than the others.

8 This community has two large type I habitations, the base and roofing of which, however, are rectangular at one end and rounded at the other.

9 The three large type I habitations of this community are more comfortable in appearance than the normal, but their deficient height does not allow a man to stand up in it.

11 The chief of the community lives in Vuelta Mala 2.

[1] [see p. 13a. -Author]

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12 The community has two large type I houses, the base and roofing of which, however, are rounded at the ends.

13 This community is, from its appearance, less comfortable than the others.

14 In this one also the large type I house has its base and roofing rounded at the ends.

/16/

15 The two type I habitations of the community located on the hard ground of the high, steep river banks are laid out as plan No. 4 indicates.

16 These eight type II 2b and III habitations are laid out as plan No. 5 indicates.

17 The type I habitations are too low to stand up in, even that of the chief of the community, although it is larger than the others.

23 The community has type II 1a and II 2a habitations. This latter type has a rectangular base here and an elevation, cut along its breadth, which is pointed in form.

26, 29, 30 The type I habitations of these three communities have oval bases.

113 IV. List of works and diverse documents relating to the study of the Yaruro and Otomaco.

This list does not take account of unpublished documents resulting from the author's investigations.